IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 2, line 10, with the following rewritten paragraph:

Many image forming apparatuses, such as ~~a copier~~ copiers, form images on recording media, such as plain papers and OHP (OverHead Projector) transparency sheets, in accordance with an electrophotographic manner because of advantages thereof on speedy image formation, image quality and costs. In such an electrophotographic manner, a toner image is formed on a recording medium, and the formed toner image is fixed by applying heat and pressure on the recording medium. ~~As a heat roller manner~~ As a fixing method, a heat roller manner is widely used for safety. In a typical heat roller manner, both a heating roller for applying heat with a heat generation member such as a halogen heater and a pressure roller disposed to face the heat roller integrally form a mutual pressing part called a "nip part". During passage through the nip part, a toner is fixed on a recording medium by applying heat and pressure to the recording medium onto which a toner image is transferred.

Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 3, line 25 with the following rewritten paragraph:

Consequently, there are increasing demands of developing an image forming apparatus that can realize reduction in an amount of energy consumption to be reduced during waiting time and save electric power required to run the image forming apparatus. It is desirable that no electric power have to be supplied to such an image forming apparatus during idle time thereof. However, if an image forming apparatus were designed to consume no energy during waiting time thereof, it would take a long time, for example, a few minutes to above ten minutes, to heat the heating roller to a temperature of about 180.degree. C. at which the image forming apparatus becomes available, because the heating roller, which is configured from a metal roller made of iron or aluminum, has a large heat capacity in general.

If a user has to wait for such a long time until the heating roller is heated, the user may feel ~~inconvenience to~~ inconvenienced by the image forming apparatus. For these reasons, it is desired to design a heating method that can save as a large an amount of power consumption as possible, and on the other hand, restart an image forming apparatus from waiting time thereof as fast as possible.

Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 5, line 14, with the following rewritten paragraph:

~~Even if the temperature of a heating roller is attempted to rise in short time~~ Even if an attempt is made to raise the temperature of a heating roller in a short time, the maximum input energy is limited as long as the commercial power source of 100V and 15A is used. In order to improve this problem, some techniques have been presented.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 11, line 5, with the following rewritten paragraph:

Referring to FIG. 2, the heater 93 generates heat by using electric power supplied from an external power source (commercial power source) 87. On the other hand, the heater 94 generates heat by using electric power supplied from a capacitor 88 as an embodiment of an electricity storage device. When a temperature detection part 95 detects the temperature of the fixing roller 91, the detected temperature is supplied as a detection signal to CPU (Central Processing Unit) 83 via an input circuit 82. Based upon the detection signal from the temperature detection part 95, CPU 83 controls an amount of current carried to the heater 93 via a driver 84 and a switch 86 as well as an amount of current carried to the heater 94 via the switch 85 so that the surface temperature of the fixing roller 91 can be regulated to a predefined temperature. It is noted that the capacitor 88 is connected to a charge device 89 and becomes chargeable by switching of the switch 85.

Please amend the two paragraphs beginning at page 21, line 9, with the following:

FIG. 18 is a diagram illustrating exemplary relations among power supplying time, power supply quantities and fixing roller temperatures of a fixing device during sheet passage time thereof in a case of a large parameter according to the second embodiment; [[and]]

FIG. 19 is a cross-sectional view showing an exemplary structure of an image forming apparatus according to the second embodiment; and

FIGS. 20-23 are flow charts illustrating steps for controlling power supply according to the second embodiment.

Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 23, line 8, with the following rewritten paragraph:

In the interior of the image formation part 112, a photoconductor 130, which works as an image support member, are provided. The photoconductor 130 is rotationally driven clockwise in FIG. 4. The circumferential surface of the photoconductor 130 is electrified at a predetermined potential by a charger 131. In a write unit 132 of the image forming apparatus, laser light L is optically modulated corresponding to image information read by the read device 125, and the optically-modulated laser light L is exposed on the electrified circumferential surface of the photoconductor 130 to form an electrostatic latent image. Then, a development device 133 develops the formed electrostatic latent image during passage thereof. Subsequently, a transfer device 134, which is disposed to face the photoconductor 130, transfers the developed image onto a recording medium P delivered between the photoconductor 130 and the transfer device 134. After transferring of the toner image, a cleaning device 135 cleans up the circumferential surface of the photoconductor 130.

Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 42, line 11, with the following rewritten paragraph:

Referring to FIG. 12, a fixing device 210 comprises a fixing roller 201, a pressure roller 202 and a temperature detection part 205. The fixing roller 201 is heated by heaters 203 and 204 as embodiments of heat generation parts, and rotates clockwise with respect to the illustration in FIG. 12. The pressure roller 202 applies constant nip pressure to the fixing roller 201, and rotates counterclockwise with respect to the illustration in FIG. 12. The temperature detection part [[105]] 205 is in contact with the fixing roller 201, and detects the surface temperature of the fixing roller 201.